```
? b 411
       26jan06 10:40:48 User208650 Session D795.2
            $0.00    0.130 DialUnits File410
     $0.00  Estimated cost File410
     $0.00  Estimated cost this search
     $0.47  Estimated total session cost   0.264 DialUnits
File 411:DIALINDEX(R)

DIALINDEX(R)
   (c) 2006 Dialog

*** DIALINDEX search results display in an abbreviated ***
*** format unless you enter the SET DETAIL ON command. ***
? sf medicine
>>>         135 is unauthorized
>>>         138 is unauthorized
>>>         162 is unauthorized
>>>3 of the specified files are not available
   You have 23 files in your file list.
   (To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)
? s loratadin?(10n)urticaria

Your SELECT statement is:
   s loratadin?(10n)urticaria

          Items   File
          -----   ----
             27     5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2006/Jan W4
             42    34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2006/Jan W3
              5    71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2006/Jan W4
             32    73: EMBASE_1974-2006/Jan 25
              6    94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2006/Nov W2
             25   144: Pascal_1973-2006/Jan W1
              5   149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2006/Jan W3
             56   155: MEDLINE(R)_1951-2005/Dec 31
             31   156: ToxFile_1965-2005/Nov W2
              1   159: Cancerlit_1975-2002/Oct
              7   399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2006/UD=14405
              1   434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1974-1989/Dec
              2   444: New England Journal of Med._1985-2006/Jan W2

   13 files have one or more items; file list includes 23 files.

? rf
Your last SELECT statement was:
   S LORATADIN?(10N)URTICARIA

Ref       Items   File
---       -----   ----
N1           56   155: MEDLINE(R)_1951-2005/Dec 31
N2           42    34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2006/Jan W3
N3           32    73: EMBASE_1974-2006/Jan 25
N4           31   156: ToxFile_1965-2005/Nov W2
N5           27     5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2006/Jan W4
N6           25   144: Pascal_1973-2006/Jan W1
N7            7   399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2006/UD=14405
N8            6    94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2006/Nov W2
N9            5    71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2006/Jan W4
N10           5   149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2006/Jan W3
   13 files have one or more items; file list includes 23 files.
```

```
        - Enter P or PAGE for more -
? b n1-n10
       26jan06 10:41:31 User208650 Session D795.3
            $2.64    0.996 DialUnits File411
     $2.64  Estimated cost File411
     $0.26  TELNET
     $2.90  Estimated cost this search
     $3.37  Estimated total session cost   1.260 DialUnits

SYSTEM:OS  - DIALOG OneSearch
  File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1951-2005/Dec 31
         (c) format only 2006 Dialog
*File 155: Medline has resumed updating.
  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2006/Jan W3
         (c) 2006 Inst for Sci Info
  File  73:EMBASE 1974-2006/Jan 25
         (c) 2006 Elsevier Science B.V.
  File 156:ToxFile 1965-2005/Nov W2
         (c) format only 2005 Dialog
  File   5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2006/Jan W4
         (c) 2006 BIOSIS
  File 144:Pascal 1973-2006/Jan W1
         (c) 2006 INIST/CNRS
  File 399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2006/UD=14405
         (c) 2006 American Chemical Society
*File 399: Use is subject to the terms of your user/customer agreement.
IPCR/8 classification codes now searchable as IC=. See HELP NEWSIPCR.
  File  94:JICST-EPlus 1985-2006/Nov W2
         (c)2006 Japan Science and Tech Corp(JST)
  File  71:ELSEVIER BIOBASE 1994-2006/Jan W4
         (c) 2006  Elsevier Science B.V.
  File 149:TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM) 1976-2006/Jan W3
         (c) 2006 The Gale Group

      Set  Items  Description
      ---  -----  -----------
? s loratadin?(10n)urticaria
           6888  LORATADIN?
          51297  URTICARIA
      S1    236  LORATADIN?(10N)URTICARIA
? rd
      S2    129  RD  (unique items)
? s s2 and py<1994
Processing
Processing
Processing
Processed  10 of  10 files ...
Completed processing all files
            129  S2
       53017927  PY<1994
      S3     36  S2 AND PY<1994
? s s3 and metabolit?
             36  S3
         828004  METABOLIT?
      S4      2  S3 AND METABOLIT?
? t/5/1-2

 4/5/1     (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)
(c) format only 2006 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

08655169   PMID: 2568212
```

Nonsedating histamine H1-receptor antagonists.
Mann K V; Crowe J P; Tietze K J
Department of Pharmacy Practice/Pharmacy Administration, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, PA 19104.
Clinical pharmacy (UNITED STATES) May **1989**, 8 (5) p331-44, ISSN 0278-2677 Journal Code: 8207437
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, clinical efficacy, adverse effects, and dosages of the nonsedating histamine H1-receptor antagonists terfenadine, astemizole, loratadine, and acrivastine are reviewed. Terfenadine and astemizole are chemically unrelated to histamine H1-receptor antagonists such as diphenhydramine and chlorpheniramine. Loratadine is structurally related to the antihistamine azatadine, and acrivastine is a side-chain-reduced **metabolite** of the antihistamine triprolidine. Like other histamine H1-receptor antagonists, they competitively block histamine receptor sites rather than inhibiting histamine release. All four drugs have relatively long half-lives and are rapidly absorbed after oral administration. Terfenadine, astemizole, and loratadine are metabolized extensively in the liver; terfenadine and astemizole are both 97% protein bound. Terfenadine 60 mg twice daily has been shown to be as effective as conventional antihistamines for the treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis. In clinical trials, astemizole 10 mg daily was comparable to or better than chlorpheniramine for treatment of chronic rhinitis. Both terfenadine and astemizole were effective for treatment of chronic ***urticaria*** . For treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis, **loratadine** combined with pseudoephedrine may be preferable to triprolidine-pseudoephedrine and acrivastine-pseudoephedrine combinations that require more frequent dosing. Acrivastine must be administered more frequently than the other nonsedating antihistamines. None of these four agents impairs psychomotor activity. Infrequently reported adverse effects include dry mouth, skin reactions, and weight gain. The absence of substantial sedative effects and the less-frequent dosing schedules make these agents good alternatives to the classic antihistamines for treatment of seasonal and chronic rhinitis and chronic urticaria. (124 Refs.)

Descriptors: *Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Hypersensitivity--drug therapy--DT; Histamine H1 Antagonists --adverse effects--AE; Humans; Hypnotics and Sedatives
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Histamine H1 Antagonists); 0 (Hypnotics and Sedatives)
Record Date Created: 19890822
Record Date Completed: 19890822

4/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

03969125 EMBASE No: 1989138121
Nonsedating histamine Hinf 1-receptor antagonists
Mann K.V.; Crowe S.J.P.; Tietze K.J.
Department of Pharmacy Practice/Pharmacy Administration, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, Philadelphia, PA 19104 United States
Clinical Pharmacy (CLIN. PHARM.) (United States) 1989, 8/5 (331-344)
CODEN: CPHAD ISSN: 0278-2677
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

The chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, clinical efficacy, adverse effects, and dosages of the nonsedating histamine Hinf 1-receptor antagonists terfenadine, astemizole, loratadine, and acrivastine are reviewed. Terfenadine and astemizole are chemically unrelated to histamine Hinf 1-receptor antagonists such as diphenhydramine and chlorpheniramine. Loratadine is structurally related to the antihistamine azatadine, and acrivastine is a side-chain-reduced **metabolite** of the antihistamine triprolidine. Like other histamine Hinf 1-receptor antagonists, they competitively block histamine receptor sites rather than inhibiting histamine release. All four drugs have relatively long half-lives and are rapidly absorbed after oral administration. Terfenadine, astemizole, and loratadine are metabolized extensively in the liver; terfenadine and astemizole are both 97% protein bound. Terfenadine 60 mg twice daily has been shown to be as effective as conventional antihistamines for the treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis. In clinical trials, astemizole 10 mg daily was comparable to or better than chlorpheniramine for treatment of chronic rhinitis. Both terfenadine and astemizole were effective for treatment of chronic ***urticaria*** . For treatment of seasonal allergic rhinitis, **loratadine** combined with pseudoephedrine may be preferable to triprolidine-pseudoephedrine and acrivastine-pseudoephedrine combinations that require more frequent dosing. Acrivastine must be administered more frequently than the other nonsedating antihistamines. None of these four agents impairs psychomotor activity. Infrequently reported adverse effects include dry mouth, skin reactions, and weight gain. The absence of substantial sedative effects and the less-frequent dosing schedules make these agents good alternatives to the classic antihistamines for treatment of seasonal and chronic rhinitis and chronic urticaria.

BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: claritin/schering; hismanal/janssen; seldane/merrell dow pharmaceuticals
MANUFACTURER NAMES: schering; janssen; merrell dow pharmaceuticals
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*acrivastine--drug concentration--cr; *acrivastine--drug combination--cb; *acrivastine--adverse drug reaction--ae; *acrivastine--pharmacokinetics--pk; *acrivastine--pharmacology--pd; *acrivastine--drug therapy--dt; *acrivastine--drug dose--do; *acrivastine--drug comparison--cm; *astemizole--adverse drug reaction--ae; *astemizole--drug comparison--cm; *astemizole--drug dose--do; *astemizole--drug therapy--dt; *astemizole--drug concentration--cr; *astemizole--pharmacokinetics--pk; *astemizole--pharmacology--pd; *astemizole--drug toxicity--to; *loratadine--drug therapy--dt; *loratadine--adverse drug reaction--ae; *loratadine--pharmacology--pd; *loratadine--drug concentration--cr; *loratadine--pharmacokinetics--pk; *loratadine--drug dose--do; *loratadine--drug comparison--cm; *loratadine--clinical trial--ct; *terfenadine--adverse drug reaction--ae; *terfenadine--clinical trial--ct; *terfenadine--drug comparison--cm; *terfenadine--drug dose--do; *terfenadine--drug therapy--dt; *terfenadine--drug concentration--cr; *terfenadine--pharmacokinetics--pk; *terfenadine--pharmacology--pd
chlorpheniramine; clemastine; pseudoephedrine; triprolidine
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*allergic rhinitis--drug therapy--dt; *chronic rhinitis--drug therapy--dt; *chronic urticaria--drug therapy--dt
central nervous system; drug cost; drug efficacy; drug indication; drug metabolism; heart arrhythmia--side effect--si; photosensitivity--side effect--si; rash--side effect--si; urticaria--side effect--si; weight gain; economic aspect; review; human; priority journal; side effect
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 87848-99-5 (acrivastine); 68844-77-9 (astemizole); 79794-75-5 (loratadine); 50679-08-8 (terfenadine); 132-22-9 (chlorpheniramine); 15686-51-8 (clemastine); 345-78-8, 7460-12-0, 90-82-4 (pseudoephedrine); 486-12-4, 550-70-9 (triprolidine)

SECTION HEADINGS:
  011 Otorhinolaryngology
  013 Dermatology and Venereology
  030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
  037 Drug Literature Index
  038 Adverse Reaction Titles
? s s3 not s4
              36 S3
               2 S4
      S5   34 S3 NOT S4
? t/5/1-34

 5/5/1   (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10266442   PMID: 8354046
   [Effectiveness of ***loratadine*** vs. placebo in the treatment of **urticaria**-angioedema syndrome in patients with food allergy]
  Efficacia della loratadina versus placebo nella sindrome orticaria-angioedema in pazienti affetti da intolleranza alimentare.
  Pacor M L; Biasi D; Girelli D; Cortina P; Corrocher R
  Istituto di Clinica Medica, Universita degli Studi di Verona.
  La Clinica terapeutica (ITALY) Jun **1993**, 142 (6) p529-32,
ISSN 0009-9074 Journal Code: 0372604
  Publishing Model Print
  Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial ; English Abstract
  Languages: ITALIAN
  Main Citation Owner: NLM
  Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
  Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
  Loratadine is a new, highly selective, non sedating, H 1-receptor antagonist, without central nervous system activity. In a randomized double-blind, crossover study, we evaluated the effects of loratadine and placebo administered once daily in 184 food intolerant patients affected by ***urticaria*** -angioedema. The difference between ***loratadine*** and placebo treatment was significant in relieving symptoms. Adverse reactions reported in the treatment were mild, in fact somnolence was reported by 3.4%, dry mouth by 2.2% of patients.
  Tags: Female; Male
  Descriptors: *Angioneurotic Edema--complications--CO; *Food Hypersensitivity--complications--CO; ***Loratadine**--therapeutic use--TU ; ***Urticaria**--complications--CO; Adult; Angioneurotic Edema--drug therapy--DT; Double-Blind Method; Drug Evaluation; Food Hypersensitivity --drug therapy--DT; Humans; **Loratadine**--adverse effects--AE; Placebos ; Sleep Stages--drug effects--DE; Syndrome; **Urticaria**--drug therapy --DT; Xerostomia--chemically induced--CI
  CAS Registry No.: 0 (Placebos); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)
  Record Date Created: 19930923
  Record Date Completed: 19930923

 5/5/2   (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

10219840   PMID: 8319163
  Loratadine. A review of recent findings in pharmacology, pharmacokinetics, efficacy, and safety, with a look at its use in combination with pseudoephedrine.
  Roman I J; Danzig M R

Medical Marketing, Schering-Plough, Kenilworth, NJ 07033.
Clinical reviews in allergy (UNITED STATES) Spring **1993**, 11 (1) p89-110, ISSN 0731-8235 Journal Code: 8308524
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Antihistamines are considered first-line therapy for the relief of symptoms from allergic rhinitis and chronic urticaria. The newer, second-generation, nonsedating antihistamines reduce the central nervous system and anticholinergic side effects commonly found with previous drugs. The availability of H1-receptor antagonists that produce therapeutic effects without causing unwanted CNS effects fulfills an important practical need, since these drugs are clearly preferable in patients who drive or operate heavy machinery, or who are involved in activities requiring full alertness. Physicians and patients alike are pleased with the efficacy and safety the second-generation antihistamines bring to the treatment of allergy symptoms. Loratadine is an especially effective second-generation H1-receptor antagonist and is comparable to many of the other second-generation antihistamines. Loratadine may be particularly advantageous because of its low dose and the convenience of once-daily dosing. A more subtle advantage, loratadine's antiallergic properties, may warrant its use for specific treatment situations as future research clarifies the nature of the inflammatory response and the mechanisms of action antiallergic antagonists have in this regard. (61 Refs.)

Descriptors: *Ephedrine--therapeutic use--TU; *Loratadine--pharmacology --PD; *Loratadine--therapeutic use--TU; Animals; Drug Therapy, Combination ; Humans; **Loratadine**--pharmacokinetics--PK; Rhinitis--drug therapy --DT; **Urticaria**--drug therapy--DT
CAS Registry No.: 299-42-3 (Ephedrine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)
Record Date Created: 19930805
Record Date Completed: 19930805

5/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09990202 PMID: 1445478
Relative efficacy and safety of **loratadine** , hydroxyzine, and placebo in chronic idiopathic ***urticaria*** .
Monroe E W; Bernstein D I; Fox R W; Grabiec S V; Honsinger R W; Kalivas J T; Katz H I; Cuss F; Danzig M R; Garvin P R; et al
Department of Dermatology, Milwaukee Medical Clinic, WI.
Arzneimittel-Forschung (GERMANY) Sep **1992**, 42 (9) p1119-21, ISSN 0004-4172 Journal Code: 0372660
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Multicenter Study; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The efficacy and safety of a new non-sedating antihistamine, loratadine (Clarityn, CAS 79794-75-5) 10 mg q.d., was compared to the classical antihistamine, hydroxyzine 25 mg t.i.d. and placebo in a 4-week (optional 12 week) randomized, double-blind, multi-center study in 203 patients with chronic idiopathic urticaria. Efficacy evaluations included weekly physician and patient assessments of pruritus, overall disease condition, and therapeutic response to treatment. Loratadine and hydroxyzine were

significantly more effective than placebo and clinically comparable to each other as measured by all efficacy evaluations at each visit. Loratadine was safe and well tolerated with sedation and dry mouth similar to placebo and significantly less than hydroxyzine.

Tags: Comparative Study

Descriptors: *Hydroxyzine--therapeutic use--TU; ***Loratadine** --therapeutic use--TU; ***Urticaria**--drug therapy--DT; Adolescent; Adult; Aged; Chronic Disease; Double-Blind Method; Humans; Hydroxyzine --adverse effects--AE; Loratadine--adverse effects--AE; Middle Aged; Pruritus--drug therapy--DT; Pruritus--pathology--PA; Urticaria--pathology --PA

CAS Registry No.: 68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)

Record Date Created: 19921217

Record Date Completed: 19921217

5/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09949164 PMID: 1357858

Effects of antihistamines on cutaneous reactions and influx of eosinophils after local injection of PAF, kallikrein, compound 48/80 and histamine in patients with chronic urticaria and healthy subjects.

Juhlin L; Pihl-Lundin I

Department of Dermatology, University Hospital, Uppsala, Sweden.

Acta dermato-venereologica (SWEDEN) **1992**, 72 (3) p197-200, ISSN 0001-5555 Journal Code: 0370310

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The effects of one week's daily treatment with dexchlorpheniramine (3 + 3 mg x 2) and loratadine (10 mg x 2) on the cutaneous reactions to putative mediators of urticarial reactions were studied in healthy subjects and in patients with chronic urticaria. Biopsy specimens were taken from skin with delayed reactions and studied immunohistochemically for the presence of eosinophilic cationic protein (ECP). In healthy subjects both antihistamines significantly decreased the weal and flare induced by histamine and the histamine releaser compound 48/80. They also reduced the flare seen after injection of PAF (platelet activating factor) and kallikrein. In patients with chronic urticaria the delayed reactions to PAF and kallikrein were larger than in healthy subjects. The immediate flare seen after injection of histamine, 48/80 and PAF, and the delayed reaction to 48/80, were significantly decreased by treatment with loratadine. No correlation was found between the clinical response and test reactions. In the group of healthy subjects, eosinophils were increased in the skin of all subjects after intradermal injection of 100 micrograms of PAF and in 50% after 1 microgram of PAF, but no eosinophils were seen after injection of 1 ng of PAF. In patients with chronic urticaria the eosinophils were increased at all sites where 1 ng of PAF had been injected and also at a limited number of sites of injection of histamine, 48/80, kallikrein and saline. Treatment with the antihistamines had no effect on the influx of eosinophils in the skin.

Tags: Female; Male; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Chlorpheniramine--therapeutic use--TU; *Eosinophils--drug effects--DE; ***Loratadine**--therapeutic use--TU; *Skin--drug effects --DE; ***Urticaria**--drug therapy--DT; Adult; Aged; Chlorpheniramine --administration and dosage--AD; Chronic Disease; Eosinophils--pathology --PA; Histamine--pharmacology--PD; Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic

use--TU; Humans; Kallikreins--pharmacology--PD; Loratadine--administration and dosage--AD; Middle Aged; Platelet Activating Factor--pharmacology--PD; Skin--pathology--PA; Urticaria--pathology--PA; p-Methoxy-N-methylphenethylamine--pharmacology--PD
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Histamine H1 Antagonists); 0 (Platelet Activating Factor); 132-22-9 (Chlorpheniramine); 25523-97-1 (dexchlorpheniramine); 4091-50-3 (p-Methoxy-N-methylphenethylamine); 51-45-6 (Histamine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)
Enzyme No.: EC 3.4.21.- (Kallikreins)
Record Date Created: 19921026
Record Date Completed: 19921026

5/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09777837 PMID: 1534077
Comparative efficacy of **loratadine** and terfenadine in the treatment of chronic idiopathic ***urticaria*** .
Abu Shareeah A M
Department of Dermatology, Mafraq Hospital, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.
International journal of dermatology (UNITED STATES) May **1992**, 31 (5) p355-6, ISSN 0011-9059 Journal Code: 0243704
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Tags: Comparative Study; Female; Male
Descriptors: *Cyproheptadine--analogs and derivatives--AA; *Histamine Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Terfenadine--therapeutic use--TU; *Urticaria--drug therapy--DT; Adult; Chronic Disease; Cyproheptadine --therapeutic use--TU; Humans; **Loratadine**; Pruritus--drug therapy--DT ; Remission Induction; Time Factors; **Urticaria**--pathology--PA
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Histamine Antagonists); 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine) ; 50679-08-8 (Terfenadine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)
Record Date Created: 19920623
Record Date Completed: 19920623

5/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09759098 PMID: 1349509
Relative efficacy and safety of **loratadine** , hydroxyzine, and placebo in chronic idiopathic ***urticaria*** and atopic dermatitis.
Monroe E W
Department of Dermatology, Milwaukee Medical Clinic, Wisconsin.
Clinical therapeutics (UNITED STATES) Jan-Feb **1992**, 14 (1) p17-21, ISSN 0149-2918 Journal Code: 7706726
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

The subjects of this double-blind study were 59 patients with chronic idiopathic **urticaria** or atopic dermatitis randomly assigned to receive 10 mg of **loratadine** once daily and placebo twice daily (n = 20), 25 mg of hydroxyzine thrice daily (n = 20), or placebo thrice daily (n = 19). The patients (15 men, 44 women) were aged 18 to 65 years. Among the 18 patients with urticaria and 41 with atopic dermatitis, daily symptom scores decreased 43% and 57% in those receiving loratadine, 47% and 38% in those receiving hydroxyzine, and 0% and 33% in the placebo patients. The difference between the treated and placebo patients was significant among the urticaria patients. According to a global evaluation of treatment effects, more treated than placebo patients reported marked or complete symptom relief; among the patients with atopic dermatitis, the difference was significant between the loratadine and placebo patients. Somnolence or sedation during treatment was reported by one of the patients receiving loratadine, by eight of the hydroxyzine patients, and by two of the placebo patients; the difference between the loratadine and hydroxyzine patients was significant. It was concluded that ***loratadine*** is as effective as hydroxyzine in the treatment of **urticaria** and demonstrates a significant antipruritic effect in atopic dermatitis, but does not have the central nervous system effects of hydroxyzine.

Tags: Female; Male

Descriptors: *Cyproheptadine--analogs and derivatives--AA; *Dermatitis, Atopic--drug therapy--DT; *Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Hydroxyzine--therapeutic use--TU; *Urticaria--drug therapy--DT; Adolescent ; Adult; Aged; Chronic Disease; Cyproheptadine--adverse effects--AE; Cyproheptadine--therapeutic use--TU; Double-Blind Method; Histamine H1 Antagonists--adverse effects--AE; Humans; Hydroxyzine--adverse effects--AE; Loratadine; Middle Aged; Placebos; Pruritus--drug therapy--DT; Sleep--drug effects--DE; Urticaria--etiology--ET

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Histamine H1 Antagonists); 0 (Placebos); 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)

Record Date Created: 19920611

Record Date Completed: 19920611

5/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 155)

DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09296132 PMID: 1983393

Three new non-sedative antihistamines: worth keeping an eye open for.

Drug and therapeutics bulletin (ENGLAND) May 14 **1990**, 28 (10) p38-40, ISSN 0012-6543 Journal Code: 0112037

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

(21 Refs.)

Descriptors: *Cyproheptadine--analogs and derivatives--AA; *Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Hydroxyzine--analogs and derivatives--AA ; *Triprolidine--analogs and derivatives--AA; Cetirizine; Cyproheptadine --therapeutic use--TU; Hay Fever--drug therapy--DT; Humans; Hydroxyzine --therapeutic use--TU; **Loratadine**; Triprolidine--therapeutic use--TU; **Urticaria**--drug therapy--DT

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Histamine H1 Antagonists); 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 486-12-4 (Triprolidine); 68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine); 83881-51-0 (Cetirizine); 87848-99-5 (acrivastine)

Record Date Created: 19911129

Record Date Completed: 19911129

5/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09193057 PMID: 2147913
Pharmacological modulation by cetirizine and loratadine of antigen and histamine-induced skin weals and flares, and late accumulation of eosinophils.
Fadel R; Herpin-Richard N; Dufresne F; Rihoux J P
Immuno-allergic Unit, Pasteur Institute, Paris, France.
Journal of international medical research (ENGLAND) Sep-Oct **1990**, 18 (5) p366-71, ISSN 0300-0605 Journal Code: 0346411
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
In a double-blind, randomized, crossover study performed in atopic subjects, the inhibitory effects of single doses of 10 mg cetirizine and 10 mg loratadine on histamine- and grass pollen-induced skin reactions were evaluated 4 h after drug intake. Cetirizine significantly inhibited histamine- and antigen-induced skin reactions, as well as the accumulation of eosinophils measured 24 h after antigen challenge. Loratadine, however, did not significantly inhibit the skin reactions induced by histamine and grass pollen, nor eosinophil accumulation.
Tags: Female; Male
Descriptors: *Chemotaxis, Leukocyte--drug effects--DE; *Cyproheptadine --analogs and derivatives--AA; *Eosinophils--drug effects--DE; *Hydroxyzine --analogs and derivatives--AA; *Urticaria--prevention and control--PC; Adult; Cetirizine; Cyproheptadine--therapeutic use--TU; Double-Blind Method ; Humans; Hydroxyzine--therapeutic use--TU; **Loratadine**; Monocytes --drug effects--DE; Neutrophils--drug effects--DE; **Urticaria**--drug therapy--DT
CAS Registry No.: 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine); 83881-51-0 (Cetirizine)
Record Date Created: 19910131
Record Date Completed: 19910131

5/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

09152704 PMID: 1977781
A double-blind, single-dose, crossover comparison of cetirizine, terfenadine, loratadine, astemizole, and chlorpheniramine versus placebo: suppressive effects on histamine-induced wheals and flares during 24 hours in normal subjects.
Simons F E; McMillan J L; Simons K J
University of Manitoba, Health Sciences Clinical Research Center, Winnipeg, Canada.
Journal of allergy and clinical immunology (UNITED STATES) Oct **1990**, 86 (4 Pt 1) p540-7, ISSN 0091-6749 Journal Code: 1275002
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article ; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: AIM; INDEX MEDICUS

We objectively tested the relative antihistaminic effects of cetirizine, 10 mg; terfenadine, 120 mg; terfenadine, 60 mg; loratadine, 10 mg; astemizole, 10 mg; chlorpheniramine, 4 mg; and placebo in healthy, male volunteers, mean age 25 +/- 4 years, and mean weight, 73 +/- 9 kg. The wheal areas and flare areas produced by epicutaneous tests with histamine phosphate, 1 mg/ml, before ingestion of the H1-receptor antagonist or placebo, and afterward, at 0.3 and 0.7 hours, then hourly from 1 to 12 hours and at 24 hours, were traced at 10 minutes and measured with an IBM-PC digitizer and stereometric software. In this experimental model, the H1-receptor antagonists differed significantly with regard to time of onset of action, amount of suppression of the histamine-induced wheal and flare, and duration of action. The rank order was, from most effective to least effective, cetirizine, 10 mg; terfenadine, 120 mg; terfenadine, 60 mg; loratadine, 10 mg; astemizole, 10 mg; chlorpheniramine, 4 mg; and placebo.

Tags: Comparative Study; Male; Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't

Descriptors: *Histamine--analogs and derivatives--AA; *Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Urticaria--drug therapy--DT; Adult; Astemizole; Benzhydryl Compounds--therapeutic use--TU; Benzimidazoles --therapeutic use--TU; Cetirizine; Chlorpheniramine--therapeutic use--TU; Cyproheptadine--analogs and derivatives--AA; Cyproheptadine--therapeutic use--TU; Double-Blind Method; Histamine--pharmacology--PD; Humans; Hydroxyzine--analogs and derivatives--AA; Hydroxyzine--therapeutic use--TU ; **Loratadine**; Placebos; Skin Tests; Terfenadine; Time Factors; **Urticaria**--chemically induced--CI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Benzhydryl Compounds); 0 (Benzimidazoles); 0 (Histamine H1 Antagonists); 0 (Placebos); 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 132-22-9 (Chlorpheniramine); 50679-08-8 (Terfenadine); 51-45-6 (Histamine); 51-74-1 (histamine phosphate); 68-88-2 (Hydroxyzine); 68844-77-9 (Astemizole); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine); 83881-51-0 (Cetirizine)

Record Date Created: 19901204
Record Date Completed: 19901204

5/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08881183 PMID: 1967919

Comparative effects of **loratadine** and terfenadine in the treatment of chronic idiopathic ***urticaria*** .

Belaich S; Bruttmann G; DeGreef H; Lachapelle J M; Paul E; Pedrali P; Tennstedt D

Hospital Bichat-16, Paris, France.

Annals of allergy (UNITED STATES) Feb **1990**, 64 (2 Pt 2) p191-4 , ISSN 0003-4738 Journal Code: 0372346

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Clinical Trial; Journal Article; Randomized Controlled Trial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Loratadine is a new selective peripheral histamine H1-receptor antagonist, that is orally effective, long-acting, and devoid of significant central and autonomic nervous system activity. Its safety and efficacy were evaluated in a 28-day study conducted in patients with chronic idiopathic ***urticaria*** . Patients were randomly assigned to one of three treatment groups (**loratadine**, 10 mg OD; terfenadine, 60 mg

BID; or placebo). Evaluation of efficacy included weekly assessments of the individual disease signs and symptoms, the overall disease condition, and therapeutic response to treatment. Throughout the 28-day treatment period progressive improvement was observed in the loratadine and terfenadine treatment groups; however, at each evaluation, loratadine was significantly more effective than placebo (P less than .01) and clinically more effective than terfenadine in reducing disease signs and symptoms. Terfenadine was significantly more effective than placebo at day 7 and endpoint (last valid visit). The overall therapeutic response at the endpoint of treatment was rated as marked or complete relief of symptoms in 64%, 52%, and 25% of the patients in the loratadine, terfenadine, and placebo treatment groups, respectively. Loratadine was well tolerated and comparable to terfenadine and placebo in incidence of adverse experiences. Sedation was reported in one patient each in the terfenadine and placebo treatment groups and an anticholinergic side effect (dry mouth) in one terfenadine-treated patient. No sedative or anticholinergic side effects were observed in patients receiving loratadine. We concluded that loratadine, 10 mg, once daily is a safe and effective treatment for symptomatic relief of chronic idiopathic urticaria.

Tags: Comparative Study

Descriptors: *Benzhydryl Compounds--therapeutic use--TU; *Cyproheptadine --analogs and derivatives--AA; *Histamine Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Urticaria--etiology--ET; Adolescent; Adult; Aged; Chronic Disease; Clinical Trials; Cyproheptadine --therapeutic use--TU; Humans; **Loratadine**; Middle Aged; Terfenadine; **Urticaria**--drug therapy--DT

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Benzhydryl Compounds); 0 (Histamine Antagonists) ; 0 (Histamine H1 Antagonists); 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 50679-08-8 (Terfenadine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)

Record Date Created: 19900314

Record Date Completed: 19900314

5/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08564008 PMID: 2523301

Loratadine. A preliminary review of its pharmacodynamic properties and therapeutic efficacy.

Clissold S P; Sorkin E M; Goa K L

ADIS Drug Information Services, Auckland, New Zealand.

Drugs (UNITED STATES) Jan **1989**, 37 (1) p42-57, ISSN 0012-6667 Journal Code: 7600076

Publishing Model Print

Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: MEDLINE; Completed

Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS

Loratadine is a long acting antihistamine which has a high selectivity for peripheral histamine H1-receptors and lacks the central nervous system depressant effects often associated with some of the older antihistamines. Results from controlled clinical trials have shown that loratadine (usually 10mg once daily) is a well-tolerated and effective antihistamine which will be beneficial in patients with allergic rhinitis and chronic urticaria. It was found to be significantly superior to placebo, faster acting than astemizole and as effective as usual dosages of terfenadine, clemastine, mequitazine and azatadine in eliciting relief of symptoms. Importantly, loratadine is associated with a lower incidence of sedation than azatadine, clemastine, chlorpheniramine and mequitazine. Thus, loratadine, with its convenience of once daily administration, will be a useful addition to

those drugs currently available for the treatment of patients with allergic diseases in whom a histamine H1-receptor antagonist is indicated. Indeed, it is likely to find a place as one of the newer 'agents of choice' in this setting. (63 Refs.)
Tags: Female; Male
Descriptors: *Cyproheptadine--analogs and derivatives--AA; Animals; Common Cold--drug therapy--DT; Cyproheptadine--adverse effects--AE; Cyproheptadine--pharmacokinetics--PK; Cyproheptadine--pharmacology--PD; Cyproheptadine--therapeutic use--TU; Hay Fever--drug therapy--DT; Humans; **Loratadine**; Rhinitis, Allergic, Perennial--drug therapy--DT; **Urticaria**--drug therapy--DT
CAS Registry No.: 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)
Record Date Created: 19890608
Record Date Completed: 19890608

5/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08328316 PMID: 2900256
Efficacy and safety of **loratadine** (10 mg once daily) in the management of idiopathic chronic ***urticaria*** .
Monroe E W; Fox R W; Green A W; Izuno G T; Bernstein D I; Pleskow W W; Willis I; Brigante J R
Journal of the American Academy of Dermatology (UNITED STATES) Jul **1988**, 19 (1 Pt 1) p138-9, ISSN 0190-9622 Journal Code: 7907132
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Letter; Randomized Controlled Trial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
Descriptors: *Cyproheptadine--analogs and derivatives--AA; *Histamine H1 Antagonists--therapeutic use--TU; *Urticaria--drug therapy--DT; Chronic Disease; Clinical Trials; Cyproheptadine--therapeutic use--TU; Double-Blind Method; Humans; Loratadine; Random Allocation
CAS Registry No.: 0 (Histamine H1 Antagonists); 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)
Record Date Created: 19880921
Record Date Completed: 19880921

5/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

08284435 PMID: 2968060
Effects of loratadine (SCH 29851) in suppression of histamine-induced skin wheals.
Kassem N; Roman I; Gural R; Dyer J G; Robillard N
Pharmaceutical Research Division, Schering-Plough Corporation, Kenilworth, New Jersey.
Annals of allergy (UNITED STATES) Jun **1988**, 60 (6) p505-7, ISSN 0003-4738 Journal Code: 0372346
Publishing Model Print
Document type: Clinical Trial; Controlled Clinical Trial; Journal Article
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: MEDLINE; Completed
Subfile: INDEX MEDICUS
The efficacy and safety of single oral doses (10, 20, 40, and 80 mg) of

loratadine (SCH 29851) in suppressing formation of histamine-induced wheals were assessed in a crossover study in 29 healthy male subjects. One hour prior to dosing and 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 12, 16, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40, and 48 hours after dosing, histamine and saline were injected intradermally into opposite arms. Measurements of resulting wheal areas showed loratadine suppressed wheal formation significantly better than placebo; suppression was dose related. The mean suppression over 48 hours was 16% in placebo-treated subjects and 35%, 45%, 51%, and 67% in the 10, 20, 40, and 80 mg loratadine-treated subjects, respectively. The onset of action occurred within the first hour. Duration of suppression was dose related, ranging from 12 hours with the lowest dose (10 mg) to 48 hours with the higher doses (40 and 80 mg). Incidence of sedation and other side effects were comparable among all doses of loratadine and placebo.

Tags: Male

Descriptors: *Cyproheptadine--analogs and derivatives--AA; *Urticaria --drug therapy--DT; Adolescent; Adult; Clinical Trials; Cyproheptadine --adverse effects--AE; Cyproheptadine--therapeutic use--TU; Dose-Response Relationship, Drug; Histamine; Humans; Hypnotics and Sedatives --pharmacology--PD; **Loratadine; Urticaria**--chemically induced --CI

CAS Registry No.: 0 (Hypnotics and Sedatives); 129-03-3 (Cyproheptadine); 51-45-6 (Histamine); 79794-75-5 (Loratadine)

Record Date Created: 19880718

Record Date Completed: 19880718

5/5/14 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

02897852 Genuine Article#: MN662 Number of References: 39

Title: NONSEDATING H-1 ANTIHISTAMINES IN CHRONIC URTICARIA

Author(s): MONROE EW

Corporate Source: MILWAUKEE MED CLIN,DEPT DERMATOL,3003 W GOOD HOPE RD/MILWAUKEE//WI/53217; MED COLL WISCONSIN,DEPT DERMATOL/MILWAUKEE//WI/53226; MILWAUKEE MED CTR,DEPT DERMATOL/MILWAUKEE//WI/00000

Journal: ANNALS OF ALLERGY, **1993**, V71, N6 (DEC), P585-591

ISSN: 0003-4738

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: USA

Subfile: SciSearch; CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine

Journal Subject Category: ALLERGY

Abstract: Histamine type 1 (H-1) receptor antagonists are the principal therapy for chronic urticaria. Their usefulness, however, is sometimes compromised by undesirable central nervous system (CNS) side effects such as daytime sedation and anticholinergic side effects such as dry mouth. Second-generation, nonsedating antihistamines (terfenadine, astemizole, loratadine, and cetirizine hydrochloride) are just as effective as the potent first-generation antihistamines such as hydroxyzine. Yet they do not cause the CNS and anticholinergic side effects seen with the older agents. Cardiovascular side effects, which have been recently reported with terfenadine and astemizole, are dose related and rare, generally occurring in patients who overdose or who take concomitant medications that increase serum antihistamine levels. The second-generation antihistamines also offer twice daily and once daily dosage schedules, which are more convenient than the two- to four-times daily schedules of the older agents. They should therefore be considered first-line agents for the treatment of chronic urticaria. This article is a review of the role of the nonsedating antihistamines in the treatment of chronic urticaria.

Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC **URTICARIA;**

DOUBLE-BLIND; MEDIATOR RELEASE; TERFENADINE; ASTEMIZOLE; PLACEBO; CHLORPHENIRAMINE; **LORATADINE**; CETIRIZINE; HISTAMINE
Research Fronts: 92-4083 001 (CETIRIZINE THERAPY IN PERENNIAL ALLERGIC RHINITIS; PHARMACOKINETICS OF TERFENADINE; DAYTIME PERFORMANCE; EEG DURING DRIVING; SPANISH DRIVERS)
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CAINELLI T, 1986, V4, P679, PHARMATHERAPEUTICA
CHARLESWORTH EN, 1989, V83, P905, J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUN
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DANNENBERG TB, 1951, V22, P330, J ALLERGY
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KASSEM N, 1988, V60, P505, ANN ALLERGY
KRAUSE LB, 1985, V112, P447, BRIT J DERMATOL
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MONROE EW, 1988, V19, P842, J AM ACAD DERMATOL
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PHANUPHAK P, 1980, V65, P371, J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUN
ROMBAUT N, 1986, V57, P321, ANN ALLERGY
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5/5/15 (Item 2 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

02583980 Genuine Article#: LN150 Number of References: 0
Title: THE EFFICACY OF **LORATADINA** VERSUS PLACEBO IN THE TREATMENT OF **URTICARIA**-ANGIOEDEMA SYNDROME IN PATIENTS AFFECTED BY FOOD-INTOLERANCE
Author(s): PACOR ML; CORTINA P; NICOLIS F; BIASI D
Corporate Source: UNIV VERONA,INST CLIN MED/I-37100 VERONA//ITALY/; UNIV VERONA,INST PATOL MED/I-37100 VERONA//ITALY/
Journal: CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ALLERGY, **1993**, V23, S1 (FEB), P80
ISSN: 0954-7894
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: MEETING ABSTRACT
Geographic Location: ITALY

Subfile: SciSearch; CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences; CC CLIN--
Current Contents, Clinical Medicine
Journal Subject Category: ALLERGY; IMMUNOLOGY

5/5/16 (Item 3 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01848548 Genuine Article#: JF055 Number of References: 14
Title: COMPARATIVE INHIBITION PROFILES OF 3 NONSEDATING ANTIHISTAMINES
ASSESSED BY AN EXTENDED LEWIS MODEL
Author(s): SHALL L; THOMPSON DA; BARKLEY ASJ; MILLARD LG
Corporate Source: UNIV NOTTINGHAM HOSP,QUEENS MED CTR,DEPT
DERMATOL/NOTTINGHAM NG7 2UH//ENGLAND/; ASSOC CLIN RES/LONDON//ENGLAND/
Journal: CLINICAL AND EXPERIMENTAL ALLERGY, **1992**, V22, N7 (JUL), P
711-716
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: ENGLAND
Subfile: SciSearch; CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences; CC CLIN--
Current Contents, Clinical Medicine
Journal Subject Category: ALLERGY; IMMUNOLOGY
Abstract: Antihistaminic drugs are widely prescribed across a multitude of medical specialities such as Allergy and Dermatology. The potentially serious sedative effect of these valuable agents has previously restricted their full use and the choice of drug has been dictated more by individual patient acceptability than by any laboratory demonstrations of comparative efficacy. Unsurprisingly therefore, there is a trend towards prescribing those newer preparations which leave the central nervous system unclouded. We have studied the most frequently prescribed non-sedating antihistamine preparations, terfenadine (Triludan, Triludan Forte), cetirizine (Zirtek) and loratadine (Clarityn) in pharmacodynamic and relative efficacy trials using a quantifiable and reproducible extension of the classic Lewis model. The results indicate that two preparations, terfenadine 120 mg (Triludan Forte) and cetirizine 10 mg (Zirtek) are superior to their immediate rivals in degree of efficacy and/or speed of action. These results should assist clinicians in the positioning of effective, rapidly acting antihistamines for the symptomatic treatment of immediate hypersensitivity reactions such as urticaria and rhinitis.
Identifiers--KeyWords Plus: **LORATADINE** SCH-29851; HISTAMINE;
TERFENADINE; SUPPRESSION; **URTICARIA**; WHEALS; WEALS
Research Fronts: 90-3931 001 (SEASONAL ALLERGIC RHINITIS; EFFICACY OF
CETIRIZINE; CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC URTICARIA; CLINICAL ASTHMA;
PHARMACOLOGICAL MODULATION)
Cited References:
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HURTHER KJ, 1977, V12, P195, EUR J CLIN PHARMACOL
KAPLAN AP, 1978, V61, P350, J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUN
KASSEM N, 1988, V60, P505, ANN ALLERGY
KRAUSE LB, 1985, V20, P486, BRIT J CLIN PHARMACO
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SHALL L, 1988, V119, P525, BRIT J DERMATOL
SIMONS FER, 1990, V86, P540, J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUN
UEHARA M, 1982, V118, P244, ARCH DERMATOL

5/5/17 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01686433 Genuine Article#: HR746 Number of References: 4
Title: COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF **LORATADINE** AND TERFENADINE IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC **URTICARIA**
Author(s): ABUSHAREEAH AM
Corporate Source: POB 46142/ABU DHABI//U ARAB EMIRATES/; MAFRAQ HOSP,DEPT DERMATOL/ABU DHABI//U ARAB EMIRATES/
Journal: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DERMATOLOGY, **1992**, V31, N5 (MAY), P 355-356
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: NOTE
Geographic Location: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
Subfile: SciSearch; CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine
Journal Subject Category: DERMATOLOGY & VENEREAL DISEASES
Cited References:
BRUTTMANN G, 1990, V64, P191, ANN ALLERGY
CERIO R, 1984, V14, P139, CLIN ALLERGY
MONROE EW, 1988, V19, P842, J AM ACAD DERMATOL
MONROE EW, 1988, V19, P138, J AM ACAD DERMATOL

5/5/18 (Item 5 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

01576815 Genuine Article#: HJ184 Number of References: 0
(NO REFS KEYED)
Title: **LORATADINE** IN THE MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC **URTICARIA**
Author(s): PALMIERI G; SAVASTA C; DEBARTOLO G; LEGGIERI E; ZANUSSI C
Corporate Source: LIFEPHARMA SRI,DEPT MED,VIA CARDUCCI 27/I-20099MILAN//ITALY/; LIFEPHARMA SRI,DEPT MED,VIA CARDUCCI 27/I-20099MILAN//ITALY/; NIGUARDA HOSP,DEPT INTERNAL MED 2/MILAN//ITALY/
Journal: ACTA THERAPEUTICA, **1992**, V18, N2, P193-203
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: ITALY
Subfile: SciSearch; CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine
Journal Subject Category: PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY
Abstract: The aim of this multi-centre clinical trial was to evaluate the efficacy and safety of **loratadine** in the management of chronic idiopathic ***urticaria*** . ***Loratadine*** 10 mg once daily was administered for 28 days to 309 patients. Clinical evaluation was carried out at baseline and after 7, 21 and 28 days of therapy. At each visit, urticaria was assessed by analysing the size and number of wheals and the severity of erythema and itching. After 7 days treatment, a significant ($p < 0.01$) improvement was observed in all parameters studied. A further improvement in itching, erythema and wheals was recorded after 21 and 28 days of treatment. The overall efficacy of treatment was assessed as very good or good in a high percentage of cases by both physicians and patients (86.6% and 84.8% respectively). Adverse reactions were reported by only 10 patients (3.4%) and 1.7% complained of sedation. The safety of loratadine was evaluated as very good or good by investigators in 94.4% of cases and by the patients in 93.1% of cases. We conclude that ***loratadine*** is an effective and safe agent for chronic idiopathic ***urticaria*** .

5/5/19 (Item 1 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05463590 EMBASE No: 1993231689
Efficacy of **loratadine** vs placebo for **urticaria**-angioedema syndrome in patients with food intolerance
EFFICACIA DELLA LORATADINA VERSUS PLACEBO NELLA SINDROME ORTICARIA-ANGIOEDEMA IN PAZIENTI AFFETTI DA INTOLLERANZA ALIMENTARE
Pacor M.L.; Biasi D.; Girelli D.; Cortina P.; Corrocher R.
Piazza Simoni, 31,Verona Italy
Clinica Terapeutica (CLIN. TER.) (Italy) 1993, 142/6 (529-532)
CODEN: CLTEA ISSN: 0009-9074
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ITALIAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ITALIAN; ENGLISH
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*histamine h1 receptor antagonist; *loratadine--adverse drug reaction--ae; *loratadine--drug therapy--dt
placebo
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*angioneurotic edema--drug therapy--dt; *nutritional intolerance; *urticaria--drug therapy--dt
adult; article; controlled study; double blind procedure; drug efficacy; drug safety; female; human; major clinical study; male; oral drug administration; somnolence--side effect--si
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 79794-75-5 (loratadine)
SECTION HEADINGS:
013 Dermatology and Venereology
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reaction Titles

5/5/20 (Item 2 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05102152 EMBASE No: 1992242368
Comparative trial of two non-sedating antihistamines, **loratadine** versus astemizole, in Chinese patients with chronic **urticaria**
Mauracher E.H.; Riches D.J.
Regional Medical Office, Essex Asia,Hong Kong Hong Kong
Immunology and Allergy Practice (IMMUNOL. ALLERGY PRACT.) (United States) 1992, 14/6 (223-229)
CODEN: IAPRD ISSN: 0194-7508
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*antihistaminic agent--pharmacology--pd; *antihistaminic agent--drug therapy--dt; *antihistaminic agent--drug comparison--cm; *astemizole--pharmacology--pd; *astemizole--drug therapy--dt; *astemizole--drug comparison--cm; *loratadine--pharmacology--pd; *loratadine--drug therapy--dt; *loratadine--drug comparison--cm
corticosteroid--drug therapy--dt; tranquilizer--drug therapy--dt
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*chronic urticaria--drug therapy--dt; *drug comparison
adult; article; china; clinical article; controlled study; female; human; male
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 68844-77-9 (astemizole); 79794-75-5 (loratadine)
SECTION HEADINGS:
013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index

5/5/21 (Item 3 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

05025792 EMBASE No: 1992166008
Comparative efficacy of **loratadine** and terfenadine in the treatment of chronic idiopathic **urticaria**
Shareeah A.M.A.
P.O. Box 46142,Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates
International Journal of Dermatology (INT. J. DERMATOL.) (Canada) 1992, 31/5 (355-356)
CODEN: IJDEB ISSN: 0011-9059
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
BRAND NAME/MANUFACTURER NAME: seldane; claritin
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*loratadine--drug therapy--dt; *loratadine--drug comparison--cm; *loratadine--clinical trial--ct; *terfenadine--drug therapy--dt; *terfenadine--drug comparison--cm; *terfenadine--clinical trial--ct
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*chronic urticaria--drug therapy--dt; *clinical trial
adult; article; clinical article; controlled study; female; human; male; priority journal
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 79794-75-5 (loratadine); 50679-08-8 (terfenadine)
SECTION HEADINGS:
013 Dermatology and Venereology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

5/5/22 (Item 4 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

04611303 EMBASE No: 1991105346
Loratadine in the treatment of chronic **urticaria**
Vena G.A.; Fiordalisi F.; Filotico R.; Marchesi E.
Clinica Dermatologica II, Universita di Bari, Bari Italy
Chronica Dermatologica (CHRON. DERMATOL.) (Italy) 1990, 21/4 (497-505)
CODEN: CRDMB ISSN: 0011-1759
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
LANGUAGE: ITALIAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*loratadine--drug therapy--dt; *terfenadine--drug therapy--dt
placebo
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*chronic urticaria--drug therapy--dt
adult; article; clinical article; controlled study; double blind procedure; drug safety; female; human; male; oral drug administration
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 79794-75-5 (loratadine); 50679-08-8 (terfenadine)
SECTION HEADINGS:
013 Dermatology and Venereology
030 Clinical and Experimental Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

5/5/23 (Item 5 from file: 73)
DIALOG(R)File 73:EMBASE

04022941 EMBASE No: 1989191983

The antihistamine **loratadine** in the treatment of **urticaria** and itching eczema
DIE THERAPIE DER URTIKARIA AND JUCKENDER EKZEME MIT DEM ANTIHISTAMINIKUM LORATADIN
Voigtlander V.
Hautklinik, Fakultat fur Klinische Medizin, Universitat Heidelberg, D-68000 Mannheim Germany
Aktuelle Dermatologie (AKTUEL. DERMATOL.) (Germany) 1989, 15/8 (254-257)
CODEN: AKDED ISSN: 0340-2541
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: GERMAN SUMMARY LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

In a 28-day multi-centre study in 176 patients with **urticaria** or pruritic eczema, ***loratadine*** (10 mg daily p.o.) was evaluated for efficacy, onset of action and tolerance. At the termination of therapy patients with urticaria showed a decrease of wheals and pruritus in 82.1% and 80.0% of the cases, respectively. Patients with pruritic and mostly chronic eczema improved for pruritus by 79.7% and for erythema by 61.9%. In most cases, the onset of action was within the first week of treatment. Loratadine was very well tolerated. The incidence of adverse effects was comparable to placebo in former loratadine studies.

MANUFACTURER NAMES: essex
DRUG DESCRIPTORS:
*loratadine--drug therapy--dt
MEDICAL DESCRIPTORS:
*eczema--drug therapy--dt; *pruritus--drug therapy--dt; *urticaria--drug therapy--dt
adolescent; adult; aged; major clinical study; human; male; female; oral drug administration
CAS REGISTRY NO.: 79794-75-5 (loratadine)
SECTION HEADINGS:
013 Dermatology and Venereology
037 Drug Literature Index

5/5/24 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0008398056 BIOSIS NO.: 199294099897
COMPARATIVE INHIBITION PROFILES OF THREE NON-SEDATING ANTIHISTAMINES ASSESSED BY AN EXTENDED LEWIS MODEL
AUTHOR: SHALL L (Reprint); THOMPSON D A; BARKLEY A S J; MILLARD L G
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP DERMATOLOGY, UNIV HOSP NOTTINGHAM, QUEEN'S MED CENTRE, NOTTINGHAM NG7 2UH, UK**UK
JOURNAL: Clinical and Experimental Allergy 22 (7): p711-716 **1992**
ISSN: 0954-7894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Antihistaminic drugs are widely prescribed across a multitude of medical specialities such as Allergy and Dermatology. The potentially serious sedative effect of these valuable agents has previously restricted their full use and the choice of drug has been dictated more by individual patient acceptability than by any laboratory demonstrations of comparative efficacy. Unsurprisingly therefore, there is a trend towards prescribing those newer preparations which leave the central nervous system unclouded. We have studied the most frequently prescribed non-sedating antihistamine preparations, terfenadine (Triludan, Triludan

Forte), cetirizine (Zirtek) and loratadine (Clarityn) in pharmacodynamic and relative efficacy trials using a quantifiable and reproducible extension of the classic Lewis model. The results indicate that two preparations, terfenadine 120 mg (Triludan Forte) and cetirizine 10 mg (Zirtek) are superior to their immediate rivals in degree of efficacy and/or speed of action. These results should assist clinicians in the positioning of effective, rapidly acting antihistamines for the symptomatic treatment of immediate hypersensitivity reactions such as urticaria and rhinitis.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 50679-08-8: TERFENADINE; 83881-51-0: CETIRIZINE; 79794-75-5: LORATADINE
DESCRIPTORS: HUMAN TERFENADINE CETIRIZINE **LORATADINE**
ANTIHISTAMINE-DRUG **URTICARIA** RHINITIS PHARMACOKINETICS
PHARMACODYNAMICS SIDE EFFECTS
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Allergy--Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Clinical Endocrinology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Dermatology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Endocrine System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Pathology; Pharmacology; Pulmonary Medicine--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: TERFENADINE; CETIRIZINE; LORATADINE
CONCEPT CODES:
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
12512 Pathology - Therapy
13002 Metabolism - General metabolism and metabolic pathways
16006 Respiratory system - Pathology
17002 Endocrine - General
18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
22003 Pharmacology - Drug metabolism and metabolic stimulators
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22016 Pharmacology - Endocrine
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
22020 Pharmacology - Integumentary system, dental and oral biology
22030 Pharmacology - Respiratory system
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

5/5/25 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0008201757 BIOSIS NO.: 199293044648
COMPARATIVE EFFICACY OF H-1 ANTIHISTAMINES
AUTHOR: AARONSON D W (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: 9301 GOLF ROAD, DES PLAINES, ILL 60016, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Annals of Allergy 67 (5): p541-547 **1991**
ISSN: 0003-4738
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Second-generation H1 receptor antagonists (cetirizine,

terfenadine, astemizole, loratadine, azelastine and acrivastine) offer several important advantages over the older first-generation antihistamines. They are substantially less sedating and have little or no anticholinergic activity. Many of them are effective for 12 to 24 hours, thereby increasing compliance. In addition to acting as competitve inhibitors of histamine, several seem to have other antiallergic mechanisms as well. They are all absorbed well when taken orally. Many studies demonstrate their effectiveness compared with placebo in the treatment of seasonal and perennial rhinitis and chronic urticaria, and several studies suggest that they have a role in the treatment of bronchial asthma. A number of multicenter, double-blind, placeob-controlled studies comparing the effectivenss of terfenadine, 60 mg bid, with chlorpheniramine 8 mg bid, in seasonal allergic rhinitis demonstrate that both drugs are approximately equally potent in reducing the symptoms of sneezing, rhinorrhea, and nasal itching and are statistically significantly better than placebo. Ocular symptoms were reduced somewhat less but still significantly. No differences from placebo were recorded in their effect on nasal congestion. The effectiveness of cetirizine, 10 mg once daily, compared with astemizole, 10 mg once daily, was measured in double-blind, placebo-controlled studies of patients with seasonal allergic rhinitis. These studies also demonstrate statistically significant benefit from the study drugs compared with placebo in relieving all nasal symptoms except congestion. Both drugs also relieved ocular pruritus. Fewer studies have assessed azelastine, acrivastine, and loratadine, but all have been shown to provide significant relief of seasonal allergic rhinitis compared with placebo. There are a limited number of studies of second-generation H1 receptor antagonists in bronchial asthma. Studies of terfenadine, cetirizine, and azelastine versus placebo all demonstrate small but statistically significant improvement in bronchoconstriction and suggest that some relief of nocturnal asthma also may occur. Simgle-dose studies of the effect of cetirizine, terfenadine, and astemizole on wheal and flare demonstrate that cetirizine caused a significantly greater reduction than did either of the other two drugs at four to five hours. Other studies of chronic urticaria also reveal significant effectiveness of cetirizine and astemizole compared with placebo. All three drugs seem to be relatively equal in potency. In conclusion, the new second-generation H2 receptor antagonists are effective in treating the diseases for which antihistamines have traditionally been used and offer some hope of added benefit in the treatment of bronchial asthma. They seem to be similar in potency but offer the advantages of being relatively less sedating. nonanticholinergic, and having significantly longer durations of action.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 83881-51-0: CETIRIZINE; 50679-08-8: TERFENADINE; 68844-77-9: ASTEMIZOLE; 79794-75-5: LORATADINE; 58581-89-8: AZELASTINE; 87848-99-5: ACRIVASTINE
DESCRIPTORS: HUMAN CETIRIZINE TERFENADINE ASTEMIZOLE **LORATADINE** AZELASTINE ACRIVASTINE ANTIHISTAMINE-DRUG ANTIALLERGIC-DRUG ALLERGIC RHINITIS ASTHMA **URTICARIA**
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Allergy--Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Clinical Endocrinology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Dermatology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Endocrine System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Pathology; Pharmacology; Pulmonary Medicine--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: CETIRIZINE; TERFENADINE; ASTEMIZOLE; LORATADINE; AZELASTINE; ACRIVASTINE

CONCEPT CODES:
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
12512 Pathology - Therapy
16006 Respiratory system - Pathology
17002 Endocrine - General
18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

5/5/26 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007762938 BIOSIS NO.: 199192008709
LORATIDINE FOR TREATMENT OF CHRONIC URTICARIA
AUTHOR: VENA G A (Reprint); FIORDALISI F; FILOTICO R; MARCHESI E
AUTHOR ADDRESS: UNIV DI BARI, CLINICA DERMATOL II, ITALY**ITALY
JOURNAL: Chronica Dermatologica 21 (4): p497-506 **1990**
ISSN: 0011-1759
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ITALIAN

ABSTRACT: The efficacy and safety of loratadine, a new selective histamine-H1-receptor antagonist, which is orally effective, long-acting, and devoid of significant central and autonomic nervous system activity, was evaluated in a randomized double-blind placebo-controlled study. Twenty-nine patients with chronic idiopathic **urticaria** were randomly assigned to one of two treatment groups (**loratadine** 10 mg OD in the morning, terfenadine 60 mg BID). Throughout the 28-day treatment period, loratadine showed a progressive and persistent efficacy with no statistically significant differences between the two active medicaments. In the light of these results, loratadine (10 mg OD) can be considered as a further safe effective treatment for symptoms of chronic urticaria.

REGISTRY NUMBERS: 51-45-6: HISTAMINE
DESCRIPTORS: HUMAN DERMATOLOGICAL-DRUG ANTIHISTAMINE HISTAMINE RECEPTOR ANTAGONIST
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Dermatology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Metabolism ; Pathology; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: HISTAMINE
CONCEPT CODES:
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10064 Biochemistry studies - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
10508 Biophysics - Membrane phenomena
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
12512 Pathology - Therapy
13012 Metabolism - Proteins, peptides and amino acids
18501 Integumentary system - General and methods

18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22020 Pharmacology - Integumentary system, dental and oral biology
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

5/5/27 (Item 4 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007463150 BIOSIS NO.: 199140106041
COMPARATIVE EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF **LORATADINE** HYDROXYZINE AND PLACEBO IN CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC **URTICARIA** CIU
AUTHOR: MONROE E (Reprint); FOX R; KALIVAS J; KATZ I; BERNSTEIN D; HONSINGER R; GRABIEC S; GARVIN P; CUSS F; LUTSKY B; ET AL
AUTHOR ADDRESS: MILWAUKEE, WIS, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology 87 (1 PART 2): p224 **1991**
CONFERENCE/MEETING: FORTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGY AND IMMUNOLOGY, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, USA, MARCH 1-6, 1991. J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL.
ISSN: 0091-6749
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 79794-75-5: LORATADINE; 68-88-2: HYDROXYZINE
DESCRIPTORS: ABSTRACT HUMAN DERMATOLOGICAL-DRUG ANTIINFLAMMATORY-DRUG ANTIALLERGIC-DRUG PHARMACODYNAMICS PRURITUS RESPONSE RATE
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Allergy--Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Clinical Endocrinology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Dermatology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Integumentary System--Chemical Coordination and Homeostasis; Metabolism; Pathology; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: LORATADINE; HYDROXYZINE
CONCEPT CODES:
00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
12503 Pathology - Comparative
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
12512 Pathology - Therapy
13002 Metabolism - General metabolism and metabolic pathways
18504 Integumentary system - Physiology and biochemistry
18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
22003 Pharmacology - Drug metabolism and metabolic stimulators
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22012 Pharmacology - Connective tissue, bone and collagen-acting drugs
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
22020 Pharmacology - Integumentary system, dental and oral biology
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

5/5/28 (Item 5 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007427567 BIOSIS NO.: 199140070458
RECENT ADVANCES IN H-1-RECEPTORS ANTAGONIST TREATMENT
AUTHOR: SIMONS F E R (Reprint)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: CHILDREN'S HOSP WINNIPEG, 840 SHERBROOKE ST, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, CANADA R3A 1M4**CANADA
JOURNAL: Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology 86 (6 PART 2): p 995-999 **1990**
CONFERENCE/MEETING: SYMPOSIUM ON ADVANCEMENTS IN ANTIALLERGIC THERAPY: BEYOND CONVENTIONAL ANTIHISTAMINES, NAPLES, FLORIDA, USA, OCTOBER 12-15, 1989. J ALLERGY CLIN IMMUNOL.
ISSN: 0091-6749
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 50679-08-8: TERFENADINE; 68844-77-9: ASTEMIZOLE; 79794-75-5: LORATADINE; 83881-51-0: CETIRIZINE
DESCRIPTORS: HUMAN TERFENADINE ASTEMIZOLE **LORATADINE** CETIRIZINE ANTIHISTAMINE-DRUG ANTIALLERGIC-DRUG PHARMACODYNAMICS PHARMACOKINETICS ALLERGIC RHINOCONJUNCTIVITIS **URTICARIA**
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Allergy--Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Biochemistry and Molecular Biophysics; Clinical Endocrinology --Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Dermatology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Membranes--Cell Biology; Pathology; Pharmacology; Sense Organs--Sensory Reception
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: TERFENADINE; ASTEMIZOLE; LORATADINE; CETIRIZINE
CONCEPT CODES:
00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
10010 Comparative biochemistry
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
10508 Biophysics - Membrane phenomena
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
12512 Pathology - Therapy
18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
20006 Sense organs - Pathology
22003 Pharmacology - Drug metabolism and metabolic stimulators
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
22020 Pharmacology - Integumentary system, dental and oral biology
22030 Pharmacology - Respiratory system
22031 Pharmacology - Sense organs, associated structures and functions
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

5/5/29 (Item 6 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007065399 BIOSIS NO.: 199039118788
RELATIVE EFFICACY OF **LORATADINE** HYDROXYZINE AND PLACEBO IN CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC **URTICARIA** AND ATOPIC DERMATITIS
AUTHOR: MONROE E W (Reprint)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: MILWAUKEE MED CLINIC, MILWAUKEE, WIS, USA**USA
JOURNAL: Clinical and Experimental Allergy 20 (SUPPL. 1): p86 ***1990***
CONFERENCE/MEETING: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGOLOGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, UK, JULY 8-11, 1990. CLIN EXP ALLERGY.
ISSN: 0954-7894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 79794-75-5: LORATADINE; 68-88-2: HYDROXYZINE
DESCRIPTORS: ABSTRACT ANTIHISTAMINE-DRUG SIDE EFFECTS
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Allergy--Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Clinical Endocrinology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Dermatology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Pharmacology; Toxicology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates
CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: LORATADINE; HYDROXYZINE
CONCEPT CODES:
00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
12508 Pathology - Inflammation and inflammatory disease
12512 Pathology - Therapy
18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22020 Pharmacology - Integumentary system, dental and oral biology
22501 Toxicology - General and methods
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

5/5/30 (Item 7 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

0007065283 BIOSIS NO.: 199039118672
EVALUATION OF THE EFFICACY AND SAFETY OF **LORATADINE** IN CHRONIC IDIOPATHIC **URTICARIA** AND ATOPIC DERMATITIS
AUTHOR: SAYAG J (Reprint); GUILLET G; LEROY D; WESSEL F; GUILLOT B; MOULIN G; BONERANDI J-J; AMBLARD P; WEBER M; ET AL
AUTHOR ADDRESS: MARSEILLE, TIMONE, FR**FRANCE
JOURNAL: Clinical and Experimental Allergy 20 (SUPPL. 1): p55 ***1990***
CONFERENCE/MEETING: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE EUROPEAN ACADEMY OF ALLERGOLOGY AND CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, UK, JULY 8-11, 1990. CLIN EXP ALLERGY.
ISSN: 0954-7894
DOCUMENT TYPE: Meeting
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REGISTRY NUMBERS: 79794-75-5: LORATADINE
DESCRIPTORS: ABSTRACT HUMAN ANTIALLERGIC-DRUG DERMATOLOGICAL-DRUG
DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Allergy--Clinical Immunology, Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Clinical Endocrinology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Dermatology--Human Medicine, Medical Sciences; Pharmacology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Hominidae--Primates, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
COMMON TAXONOMIC TERMS: Animals; Chordates; Humans; Mammals; Primates; Vertebrates

CHEMICALS & BIOCHEMICALS: LORATADINE
CONCEPT CODES:
00520 General biology - Symposia, transactions and proceedings
10060 Biochemistry studies - General
18506 Integumentary system - Pathology
22005 Pharmacology - Clinical pharmacology
22018 Pharmacology - Immunological processes and allergy
22020 Pharmacology - Integumentary system, dental and oral biology
34508 Immunology - Immunopathology, tissue immunology
35500 Allergy
BIOSYSTEMATIC CODES:
86215 Hominidae

5/5/31 (Item 1 from file: 144)
DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

10560848 PASCAL No.: 93-0070100
Comparative eficacy of **loratadine** and terfenadine in the treatment of chronic idiopathic **urticaria**
AHMED MOHAMED ABU SHAREEAH
Mafraq hosp., dep. dermatology, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates
Journal: International journal of dermatology, **1992**, 31 (5) 355-356
ISSN: 0011-9059 CODEN: IJDEBB Availability: INIST-11580; 354000028002420160
No. of Refs.: 4 ref.
Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)
Country of Publication: USA
Language: English

English Descriptors: Treatment; Human; Comparative study; Chemotherapy; Urticaria; Idiopathic; Antihistaminic
Broad Descriptors: Skin disease; Peau pathologie; Piel patologia

French Descriptors: Traitement; Homme; Etude comparative; Chimiotherapie; Urticaire; Idiopathique; Antihistaminique

Classification Codes: 002B02J

5/5/32 (Item 1 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

01242960 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0183713 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Clinical usefulness of ***loratadine*** on chronic ***urticaria*** . Multicenter double blind study in comparison with mequitazine.
KUKITA ATSUSHI (1); HARADA SHOTARO (2); TAKAHASHI MAKOTO (3); ISHIBASHI YASUMASA (4); NIIMURA MAKOTO (5); IMAMURA SADAO (6); YAMAMOTO SHOSO (7); YOSHIDA HIKOTARO (8); OGAWA NOBUYA (9)
(1) National Defence Medical College; (2) Kanto Teishin Hospital; (3) Sapporo Medical College; (4)Univ. of Tokyo, Faculty of Medicine; (5) Jikei Univ. School of Medicine; (6) Kyoto Univ., Faculty of Medicine; (7) Hiroshima Univ., School of Medicine; (8) Nagasaki Univ., School of Medicine; (9) Ehime Univ., School of Medicine
Rinsho Iyaku(Journal of Clinical Therapeutics & Medicines), **1990**, VOL.6,NO.12, PAGE.2689-2705, FIG.4, TBL.12, REF.12
JOURNAL NUMBER: Y0906AAT ISSN NO: 0910-8211
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 615.218.03 616-021+616-056.4!-08
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: A Loratadine Clinical Research Group consisted of nationwide 25 institutes conducted a comparative double-blind study in 244 patients with chronic urticaria, using Mequitazine as the control drug; and the efficacy, safety and usefulness of Loratadine were evaluated. The results obtained are as follows: 1. The total number of patients in the Loratadine Group(L-Group) was 120, and that in the Mequitazine Group(M-Group) was 124. Of these patients, 116 in the L-Group and 120 in the M-Group were evaluated for efficacy, and 119 in the L-Group and 122 in the M-Group were for safety. 2. The therapeutic effects (markedly and moderately improved) were 71.3% and 66.7% in the L-Group and the M-Group, respectively, with no significant difference observed between the two groups. 3. The incidence rates of adverse reactions were 10.1% and 14.8% in the L-Group and the M-Group, respectively, with no significant difference observed between the two groups. Furthermore, no significant difference was observed in the incidence rate of sleepiness, malaise and thirst between the two groups, but the incidence rate was lower in the L-Group. 4. In the assessment of overall safety, 5.9% of the patients in the L-Group and 11.5% in the M-Group were judged to have some problem. 5. The usefulness of the drug, based on the general evaluation of efficacy and safety, was 68.1% and 65.0% in the L-Group and the M-Group, respectively, with no significant difference seen between the two groups. Based on the above results, it was concluded that in chronic **urticaria**, **Loratadine** is a drug which is as effective and safe as Mequitazine is, with a benefit of once-a-day dosing. (author abst.)
DESCRIPTORS: urticaria; antihistaminic; double blind test; oral administration; side effect; human(primates); disease
BROADER DESCRIPTORS: allergic disease; immunologic disease; dermatitis; inflammation; skin disease; drug; clinical pharmacological test; clinical trial; test; administration route; administration(biology); action and effect
CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): GW06020G; GD04030Y

5/5/33 (Item 2 from file: 94)
DIALOG(R)File 94:JICST-EPlus

01160134 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0130641 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E
Long term treatment of ***loratadine*** on chronic ***urticaria*** .
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Rinsho Iyaku(Journal of Clinical Therapeutics & Medicines), **1990**, VOL.6,NO.11, PAGE.2457-2468, FIG.3, TBL.8, REF.8
JOURNAL NUMBER: Y0906AAT ISSN NO: 0910-8211
UNIVERSAL DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION: 615.218.03 616.5-085
LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper
MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication
ABSTRACT: The periodical assessment of efficacy and safety of **loratadine** in a long-term administration to patients with chronic **urticaria** was investigated, an the following results were

obtained: 1. Of total 111 patients, 92 were assessed for safety of the drug and 87 for efficacy. 2. As to the therapeutic effectiveness of the drug, the "markedly effective" plus "effective" rate was 87.4%, and the severity of skin symptoms was markedly improved starting 1 week after the initiation of treatment. 3. The frequency of side effects was 10.9%. Among these side effects, somnolence was observed in 6.5%, mostly of mild degree. Other side effects observed were malaise, epigastric discomfort, enlarged feeling of abdomen, diarrhea and delayed menstruation. 4. As abnormal clinical laboratory findings, 1 case each (1.3-1.4%) of monocytosis, GPT increase, Al-p increase and BUN increase, a total of 4 cases, were observed. 5. As to the usefulness of the drug, the "markedly useful" plus "useful" rate was 87.4%. From the above results, loratadine was considered to be a drug excellent in the usefulness and safety in a long-term treatment of chronic urticaria. (author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: human(primates); clinical trial; side effect; antihistaminic; urticaria; oral administration; long term administration; dermatologic preparation; disease; alicyclic compound; olefin compound; polynuclear aromatic compound; nitrogen heterocyclic compound

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: test; action and effect; drug; allergic disease; immunologic disease; dermatitis; inflammation; skin disease; administration route; administration(biology); medication method; integumentary preparation; aromatic compound; heterocyclic compound

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): GW06020G; GF05020A

5/5/34 (Item 3 from file: 94)

01150429 JICST ACCESSION NUMBER: 91A0099261 FILE SEGMENT: JICST-E

Dose-finding clinical trial of ***loratadine*** on chronic ***urticaria*** . Double blind controlled study.

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Rinsho Iyaku(Journal of Clinical Therapeutics & Medicines), **1990**, VOL.6,NO.10, PAGE.2037-2050, FIG.3, TBL.9, REF.8

JOURNAL NUMBER: Y0906AAT ISSN NO: 0910-8211

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LANGUAGE: Japanese COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Japan

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

ARTICLE TYPE: Original paper

MEDIA TYPE: Printed Publication

ABSTRACT: To determine the optimal dosing regimen of **loratadine** for the treatment of chronic **urticaria**, efficacy, safety and usefulness of the drug were assessed by a comparative double-blind method in the 5mg once a day group (5mg OD group), the 5mg twice a day group (5mg BID group) and the 10mg once a day group (10mg OD group); and the following results were obtained. 1. Of total 216 patients, 215 were evaluated for safety of the drug, and 212 were evaluated for usefulness. There no significant bias among the 3 groups in the patient's background of the 215 patients. 2. As to the efficacy of loratadine, the 5mg BID group was significantly superior to the 5mg OD group in the "markedly effective" rate ($p<0.05$) and the 10mg OD group showed a trend superior to the 5mg OD group ($p<0.1$). In the analysis by the patient's background, the 5mg OD group was tended to be inferior to

or significantly inferior to the other 2 groups in the patients suffering from the disease for 1 year or longer and those with previous treatment by other medication. 3. Side effects were noted in 7.2% of the patients in the 5mg OD group, 10.7% in the 5mg BID group and 16.9% in the 10mg OD group, but no significant difference was noted in the frequency among the 3 groups. 4. The frequency of abnormal clinical laboratory findings was 6.3%, 1.4% and 4.8% in the 5mg., 5mg BID, OD and 10mg OD groups, respectively, with no significant difference observed among the 3 groups. (abridged author abst.)

DESCRIPTORS: human(primates); double blind test; urticaria; antihistaminic; oral administration; placebo; side effect; alicyclic compound; olefin compound; polynuclear aromatic compound; nitrogen heterocyclic compound

BROADER DESCRIPTORS: clinical pharmacological test; clinical trial; test; allergic disease; immunologic disease; disease; dermatitis; inflammation; skin disease; drug; administration route; administration(biology); action and effect; aromatic compound; heterocyclic compound

CLASSIFICATION CODE(S): GW06020G; GF05020A